## Bueiness Motices.

#### MARCH.

Gries, growling Winter, these afer,
And Spring with amiles and tears advances;
Once more we had the reseale car,
Which, drawn by laughing hours, advances.
The snow back feets the gental beams
Which in the softer have us are glowing,
And through our long impeded streams
The tide once more is brightly flowing.

The heart with warmer hopes is rife.
The chesk with brighter huse is lighted.
And Commerce, watening into life.
For stanant Winter is required:
Thou'rt rough, old March, but true, we trust.
Thou'rt hale and hearty, if not handsome:
And every peek of the dear dust.
"Is worth," they say, "a modarch's ransom.

"Is worth," they say, "a modarch's ransom."

Our Winter Chatkes we'll toon resign—
Hesven knows we've had a picuty of it!
And here is some advice of mine,
Which wise men may improve with profit:
Den't wait till Tom, Dick Harry goes.
All crowding to the Smiths' together,
But Go At over, and Fick such choruse.
As best may ent the Charles of what will all the Charles and Retail Clothing
Waremoms Nos. 127 and 149 Fulton 41, New York.

SAWS -HOE & Co's PATENT GROUND SAWS PLASTERISC THOW RIS, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware avers, at the salvarooms of the manufacturers, Nov. 19 and 31 Goldest, or at the works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia ste, N. Y.

LEARY & Co.'s NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for GENTLEMEN'S DEESS HATE Is this day leaned, together with large invoice of PARIS HATE of late styles including the colored Cambridge Sort Hat to new water-proof article & Cambridge Sort, and for sain at our counters only. LEARY & Colored C GENTLEMEN'S HATS-BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.,

will introduce the various eigles for Spring on MONDAT, Marci 2. They will be distinguished by the style and finish that has bitherto secured the liberal parrouse of distributions meeters.

BERD, No. 49 Nassen, near Muiden lane. While passing up Nassan-st., our attention was

altracted by the beautiful and clearly Hart now exhibited at Essenseins 10's, No. 113 Navanust. Soil at \$3.50. Hence we exited and purchased each a Hat. We hand them superior to any we ever bought previously in Broadway for \$1. Go and do likewise.

Dailey & Co.'s, Nor, 611 and 63r Breadway, and buy enough Genas and Ghasa to last you a year. You will never meet with a like chance for begans. Look at their advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

L. O. WH.SON & Co. which for extent and variety will be found une

No. 12 COURTLANDT-ST.,

SPECIAL NOTICE .- Our closing sale SPECIAL NOTICE. - Our covering said.

B Discoursings for Moning Only.

To give us an opportunity to resurrance our work and deliver.

E. V. Haudiwootz & Go.,

Nos. off and fee Broadway.

CERTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES at Wholesale - Krity & Fraguson, No. 291 Broatway and Ro. 54 Readest, have a full and choice stock of Broats-like in the hance, Worsted Damasks, Laos and Musin Crimics, Cornlers, Churje, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window Shandia - Our stock of Window Shadis as the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing faculties easily mate offer the e-good less than other licenses. We invite the attention of close huyers.

#### SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,

SPRING INTOKTATIONS, INST.

AT LAST FAIL'S PAIL'S PAIL'S
Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of VALVETS.

TAPRETRY, BRUSSILS, Thurst Pry and Discrate Carretts
Inported expressly for this Spring's trade, which, nutil for, or notice will be sold at Last Fail's Parons. The early bird gets the worm.

Solitiful & Lotysupers,
No. 456 Breadway, new Grand-et.

William S. Derr, No. 101 Nassmist. (Acker-man's Buildiur), Prattopic at, Book, Jon and Carlo Printer. Prairies of all kinds done beautifully, quickly and cheaply. Everybedy acknowledges that our prices for China, Grass, Gas Fixtures, Platto Ware, &c., are 20 per cent lower than that of any other house. N. B.—See our advertise needs to the dry goods column of the pop. W. J. F. Dalley & Co., No. 631 and 633 Broadway.

#### MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

MESCENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

REDUCTION OF THE DUTIES.

INCERTAGE TO WINDLEASE DEALERS.

The important modifications of the Tariff introduced by the recent act of Congress will ge into ellect in July next. The enormous floty hitherto impore dupon Messuscial's Loxno Compute, Gin will suffer so material a technique to Loxno the control of the duffer of the control of the duffer so the control of the duffer of the control of the duffer of the control of the control of the duffer of the d wretched initiations of it from the American market, and o protecting their pure and wholesome beverage from the base adulteration so frequently practiced upon it.

R. F. Masswork & Co.,

Sole Importers of "Messenger's London Condina Gra,"

No. 33 Fulturest, New York.

SEWING MACHINES. -J. M. SINGER & Co.'s GA-ETTE, a beautiful Pictorial Paper, contains full and reliable information about Sewing Machiner, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject, ad who need this paper will learn how to purchase a Sewing Machiner with which \$1,000 a year clear profit can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbing machiners now before the public. I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gallitte wid be sent gradte to all who apply by letter or uthorwise.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. S23 Broadway, New York

Wigs!-Hair-Dye !!-Wigs!!!-Batchelor's They are celebrated all were ine world for their from the area of durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and stock in the world. Twelve private founds for applying famous Dvk. Sold at Bayensuckers, No. 233 Broadway

THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPH! unequaled, taken

HEATH, WYNKOOP & Co.,

No. 63 Liberty et., N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PERFUREN OF ALL KINDS.

Invite the sitentian of the trade to their varied and extansive etock of new and desirable goods, which they offer at very low pieces. Our CATALOUTE for 1857 can be ind on application or by mail. Proprietors of Leon's Katikathov, &c.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Perfect digestion and pure bits produce healthy blood, and if the functions of either the stomach or the lives are discribed. Hot low ay's Pitts will assistedly repair the mischi, i and enable them to apply the channels of circulation with an uncontaining diffind. S. if at the Manufactories, No. 50 Maid-n-ane, New York, and No. 248 Strand, London; and by all Druggists at the, 62je, and \$\psi\$ type bex.

THE CROWD INCREASED.

SO AS LONG AS OUT PRICE AND SO AS LONG AS UNITED AND ADDRESS OF THE CO.

W. J. F. Dailey & Co.

Nos. 651 and 633 Broadway THE CROWD INCREASES, and will continue to do

40 MURRAY STREET.

40 MURRAY STREAT,
STRARMS & MARVINS, late Rich & Co's, improved SalamanDER SALE, POWER-FROM LOCK, with a very small key, all make
under the immediate impection of our Mr. Steams, who has for
If years a specificated the manufacture, during which time
not a Colair worth of property has been consumed to one of
from 12th basing been traced in accidental ares. Warranted
free from dampness. free from dampiness.

Also, Burglar-proof. Cheats of any size, lined with hardened size, which cannot be disided or broken.

For sale by

Strans's & Mark's place and Av. A.

Factory cor. St. Mark's place and Av. A.

INDIANS IN TROUBLE-ROW WITH A CIRCUS CON-PASY .- On Saturday, James Healy, an Indian of the Onoudaga tribe, appeared at the office of the Cnief of Police, and stated that eleven of his race, including two of his cors, were confined, against their will, at a hotel on the corner of Third avenue and I wenty fourth street, and he requested that they might be released. The Chief sent him to the Captain of the Twenty first Ward Police, and that officer sent two policemen to brieg away Healy szons. The young men were lib-rated without difficulty, and orders were then sent to the botel that the others should be set at liberty; but this time the police met with opposition, both from the lardierd, who claimed that the Indians owe i him for board, and from the attaches of Hone & Co.'s Circus, who claimed that the Indians had made an engagement with them to go to Europe, and now they wished to break the contract. The officers refused to listen to their arguments, and were about to release the paironers, when they were set upon by firty or fifty man, who beat them severely and forced them to leave. During the row, one of the lalians who was nesisting the police, was stabbed. Four boys and a rquar, taking advantage of the melde, excepted. Dive of the tribe are yet as the hetel, but they will probably be liberated to day, and those who have detained them, and also assented the police, will be arrested The Indians complete of the conduct of Hone & Co toward their, and say that they were induced by false representations to sign an article sinding themselves to

ACADEMY OF MUSIC .- The Strakosch troups give "La legia del Regia cato" this evening, with M ul De Wilhorst as Matia. Toe season is rapidly drawing

# New-Dork Daily Tribune

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1857.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE holds her Annual State Election to-morrow. The preliminary canvass has been spirited, though the vote will doubtless be much lighter than last Fall. WILLIAM HAILE of Hinsdale is the Republican card date for Governor, and the present able and faithful Representatives in Congress, JAMES PIKE, MASON W. TAPPAN and AARON H. CRAGIN, are all candidates for reelection. We hope to chrozic's their success and a general verdict in favor of those principles so nobly sustained last November by "The old Granite

At a late hour last right we received a copy of the judgment of Chief Justice Taney in the case of Dred Scott. It will be found in another column. and will hereafter be commented on in these columns. The opposing judgment of Judge McLean we hope to publish to-morrow. We are happy to learn that Judge Grier is among the Judges who decided in favor of the Missouri Compromise. The Court thus stands six to three, and not seven to two as at first reported.

"What can be fairer than to let the People of any Territory settle the Slavery question for themselves?" Such was the inquiry triumphantly urged by the advocates in the Free States of Buchanan's e'ection throughout the late excited canvase. The Republicans were incessantly charged by them with making an invidious, unfounded distinction between American citizens resiling in States and those who may have migrated thence into Territories, denying to the latter important rights universally conceded to the former. It was on the platform thus formed that a minority of the Free States were carried for Buchanan, and his election secured. Patiently and earnestly did the Republicans labor to prove this pre'ense of "Squatter Sovereignty" a delusion and a snare. The desperately blind who were determined not to see were re-enforced by a smaller number really deluded, and the equal right of Americans living in Territories with those living in States was proclaimed as the genuine Democratic doctrine, and ratified as aforesaid. Vain'y did we point to the Cincinnati Democratic Platform as artifully embodying that very dectrine of Territorial pupilage and wardship which it was vaunted as denying. New-Jercey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois were carried for Buchanan on the false pretense that he and his prominent supporters were hostile to Slavery Extension and tenacious only that the People of the Territories should decide the Slavery Question for themselves.

Now mark the doctrine of Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural Address on this very subject:

"A difference of opinion has arisen in regard to the "A difference of opinion has arisen in regard to the time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves. This is happily a matter of but little practical importance, and besides, it is a judicial question which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now perding, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be; though it has been my individual opinion that, under the Kansas-Nebraska act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in that, under the Karsas-Nobraska art, the appropriate period will be when the number of octual residents the Territories shall justify the formation of a Constitution with a year to its admission as a State into the

eignty! Where the inherent, indefeasible right of the People of a Territory, equally with those of a State, to form and change their own institutions? When they come to form a State Government, they may forbid Slavery-of course they may-no thanks | springes. to "Squatter Sovereignty" for that. But, as people of a Territory, no such right is conceded them. Nine tenths, ninety-nine hundredths of them may desire to keep Slavery out of their community from the start; but no power to do this is conceded them, and any single slaveholder is authorized to establish Slavery practically among them, in defiance of every one else. Mr. Buchanan's "individual opinion" comes practically to this result; and he points us to the Supreme Court as about to give an authoritative decision, which decision, as be well knew, would sustain the most extravagant claims of the slave-breeders. All the acts passed by so many different Congresses (the Ist included), tending to limit or forbid Slavery in the Territories, are nullified at a blow-even the act or joint resolve authorizing the Annexation of Texas, is obnoxious to this sweeping condemnation. Any slaveholder, under this new decision, may plant Slavery in Minnesota or Nebraska to-morrow, in ostentatious defisuce of their whole People. Such, reduced to practice, is Squatter Sovereignty.

The letters of our Kansas correspondent, which we publish to-day, afford most valuable material for completing the history of the second Bogus Legislature. Along with other interesting matters, these letters give us the act for a constitutional Convention and Mr. Geary's veto thereof, notwithstanding which the bill was passed over his head by a unanimous vote. This act provides that between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of April, the Sheriffs of the counties, to be assisted by deputies appointed by themselves, shall take a census of the white inhabitants "actually residing" in their respective counties, and before the 10th of April shall file in the office of the Judges of Probate for their respective therein on the 1st of April preceding, which lists the Judges of Probate shall add to, after and amend at their discretion, upon application made to them, up to the first of May; only those borne on these amended lists to be allowed to vote for members of the Convention.

As these Sheriffs and Judges of Probate are al creatures of the Bogus Legis'ature, elected by tha body-mirerable creatures, too, of whom Jones and Sherrard may be taken as fair specimensand as they are constituted, so far as the lists of voters are concerned, absolute judges as to who are and who are not "actual residents" and voters, it can be readily reen how much confidence will be due to lists of voters got up under such suspices. These I sts are to fact a quite ingenious plan for teducing the amount of fraudulent roting to precisely the smallest quantity needed, and thus to avoid the scandal not only of open violence. like that displayed at all the previous Kansas elections. but of unnecessary and superfluous cheating. It is quite likely that in the counties in which the Free-State men are decidedly and overwhelmingly in the majority, no attempt will be made to deprive them of it, while even in the doubtful counties only so many intituaire names will be placed on the lists as wil be essential to recure a majority. Thus, with the mailest amount of fraud and fare-awantag neces sary for the purpose, and wictout any outward ex a betier of force, the Convention will be as effects

souri should march into the Territory, as hereto-

fore, and take military possession of the polls. The principal objection taken in Gov. Geary's veto message is that the act contains no provision for referring the work of the Convention to the people, to be approved or disapproved by them. The Governor also objects to the insufficiency of the existing population. Upon this point, however, like other advocates of Squatter Sovereignty, he falls into some apparent contradictions. We quote the following passage:

" The leading idea and fur damental principle of our organic act, se expressed in the law itself, was to leave the actual bono fide inhabitants of the Territory 'per-'fee y free to form and requisite their domestic insti-frations in their own way. The act confers almost unlimited power upon the people, and the only restric-tion imposed upon its exercise is the Constitution of the United States."

Upon this "leading idea and fundamental principle" of the Nebraska bill, the Governor subsequently presents the following comment:

The idea of surrendering the sovereignty of the ferritories—the common property of the people of the everal State—into the hands of the few who first hence to wander into them, is, to me, a political nov-ity. Is it just that the Territories should exercise the ight of sovereign. States until their condition and numbers become such as to entitle them to be aditted into the Union on an equality with the original

But it is not the Governor alone who falls into inconsistencies and self contradictions—the act itself contains one of a fatal character, putting it entirely in the power of the Governor to defeat, if be chooses, the proposed Convention. As already stated, and as will be seen in the act printed e'eewhere at length, the lists of voters to be prepared by the bogus Sheriffs and perfected by the begus Judges of Probate are to consist of the qualified notes resident in the respective counties on the 1st of April, and by the eighth section of the act no person shall be permitted to vote at the election of delegates upless his name shall be borne on that ist. Such is the qualification of voters as set forth in the first eight sections of the act. But the eleventh section establishes a new, independent and contradictory qualification. That section is in the following words:

"Sec. 11. Every bone fide inhabitant of the Territory next before said election in the county in which he of fers to vote, and no other person whatever, shall be en-titled to vote at said election; and any person qualified as a voter may be a delegate to said Convention, and

This section expressly provides that every citizen of the United States resident for three months previous to the 22d of June in the county in which he offers to vote, and " no other person whatever," shall be entitled to vote. It not only is not required that the name of the voter shall be borne on any list, but to be a voter two things not required of the listed voters are necessary, namely: a residence in the county where the vote is offered, commencing as early as the 22nd of March and continuing down to the 22nd of June.

Though the act has been evidently drawn with the view of excluding the Governor from all control over the election, yet in one matter his cooperation is essential. The seventh section imposes upon him, in corjunction with the Territorial Secretary, the duty of apportioning the members of the Convention among the counties and districts upon a ratio based upon the number of "legal voters." Unless such an apportionment is first made no convention can be chosen. Now it is perfectly competent for Governor Geary to decline to make any such apportionment on the ground of the ambiguity and self-contradiction of the act as to who the "legal voters" are upon which that apportionment is to be based. Let him do that and the Bogus Legislature will find itself caught in one of its own

We have shown in previous articles that our city school system is totally destitute of the essen tial requisite of general oversight and central control. The only persons holding official relations to the system who are led from their position to look at it in that light are the salaried officers acting under the Board of Education-the Clerk of that Board and his assistants, the Superintendent of chools and his assistants, and the Superintendent of School Bui'dings. These officers undoubtedly do good service in acting as eyes, ears, mind and memory to the Beard of Education, which, but for the supply of intelligence thus afforded, and being thus constantly put in mind of their duties, would, we suspect, fail to get on at all, involving the whole business in inextricable confusion. But these officers have no power or authority of their own; they can only act upon the system through the agency of the Board of Education and the local boards, and the principal part of their energies, as we should judge, is exhausted upon the vis inertia of those bodies, now in painfully endeavoring to push them up hill in the right direction, now in attempting still more painfully to prevent them from rolling down hill in the wrong direction.

Though this want of control and supervision is felt throughout the whole system, it is perhaps nowhere so strikingly exhibited as in the matter of the erection of new school-houses-a subject which eagrosses a great deal of the attention and time of the Board of Education, but by no means with all the beneficial results that might be desired. It is obvious that this business of erecting new schoolhouses, whether we consider the amount of expenditure involved, the new charges for current expenses to which the school money is thenceforward annucounties a complete list of all the qualified voters silly subjected, and the great difference in the working and efficiency of the whole system between school-houses on a good plan and school-houses on a bad plan, school-houses in situations where they are needed and school-houses built at the same or a greater experse in situations where they might be dispensed with-it is obvious, we say, from these considerations, what great advantages would be derived from intrusting the expenditure of this money o somebody acting upon a system taking a comprebensive view of the comparative needs of the entire population, and in all its expenditures looking not merely to the present but both to the past and the future, and that with the view of producing the greatest results from the smallest means.

Now it is true that over these expenditures the Beard of Education does exercise a certain control but only of a secondary and inferior sort. It is no part of the business of that Board, or of any officer of it, to take the lead in that matter by determining what new school houses are needed and ought to be built, nor after it is determined that certain schoolhouses shall be built, to determine upon the plan and to supervise the erection. All this, strange to say, tests, like the repairs and current expenditures. with the local school boards. It is they who are to determine in the first instance the need of a new chool, as to which the Board of Education has no riginating authority, but only the power to say yea Tray; and at er the new school is defermined or, it is they who are to build the achool-bouse acc rding histories! painting, to be placed in the Capital at ady pocked as it a heat of armed ruffags from Me to such plans, specifications and contracts as they Washington. This show much more profit. Wednesday they said be forwarded to Philadelphia,

may have agreed upon. It is true that these plane, specifications and contracts must be filed with, and approved by the Board of Education; but it is also true that the requirement of this approval does not in practice afford any sufficient guaranty for the judiciousness of the plans or the fidelity or economy of the expenditure. After all, so far as these matters are concerned, they rest substantially with the local boards with whom the expenditure originates, and by whom it is supervised, and who may be adequate and who also may be very inadequate to the proper discharge of that duty. The erection of a new school house must

evidently afford to those who have the control and superintendence of it, and the fixing upon the plans, the framing of the contracts, and the supervision how these contracts are fulfilled -- a certain opportunity of favoring their friends, and there is reason to suppose that this opport mity of determining the particular channels in which the expenditure of this portion of the school money shall run, is in some instances at least a principal inducement for seeking a position in the Board of Education or in the local School Boards. Certain it is, that while a great deal of the time and energy of the Board of Education are concentrated on the expenditure of this money, to the neglect of many other important duties, questions relating to it seem to be settled not upon any general views or comprehensive system, but rather by the combination of a number of Ward interests, each of which has some point to carry, and each of which supports the others on the condition that the others shall support it-of which one result among others is, that in order to satisfy all the parties to this division of the spoils, the Board is exceeding apt. year after year, to agree to more projects for building school-houses than it has any legitimate means to meet.

The business of a critic has a full share of technical trouble and of earthy heaviness. Talent in Art is the exception; genius the phenomenon, the startling rarity, the occasional miracle which feeds the multitude with an exhaustless overolus. The critic is required, is entreated, to lay bare the claims and establish the rank of crowds who, mistaking their own enthusiasm for talent or genius, or confounding animal wants with the right of crucifying the beautiful, rush into print, or on canvas, or the stage. If the critic be a gentleman-know ing that many are called and few are chosen, and that of the crowds who seek renown in working out the coul's problems, the immense mass are forcordained to bite the dust of defeat and bitterness-he can feel to pleasure in condemning and confirming yet more emphatically an adverse verdict of the public. But do so he must; and in this lies the somber duty of bis calling. For one that he can unconditionally praise, there are a thousand who must be content to get but few crumbs of approving comfort, or be driven into the desert of mediocrity. What wonder, then, that those who are artists in soul and not in expression-whose inner poet-blood cannot find outward manifestation and sublime effluences. because of a starved organization for language, or color, or form, or of an owlish or hyenish voice, or of fish-eye, or monkey-mouth, or crooked body, or whatever else may deny triumph to the writer, the painter, or actor-what wonder that people, whose souls are not harmonized in confluence with their physique (and that harmony makes the artist), should chaff, and ramp, and seethe, and curse? We suppose they can't help it; the old fates will t so. But spart from this, there is something they ought not to do, and that is, accuse the critic of bribery. That is an inelegant excess which is very liable to degenerate into falsehood.

It seems that Mrs. McMahon-a lady who left the shades of private life and "a luxurious home," to adorn the stage of this city and was not pronounced an ornament-lately vindicates the majesty of the feminine buskin, by stating that the press of New-York "must be fe-e-d"-an announcement which was received by the Boston audience, to whom it was addressed, with "loud applause and cheers," With due regard to Mrs. McMahon, we would ask for the proof of this allegation. THE TRIBUNE asked nothing of that lady-and has not even a joboffice to levy contributions on managers and artists. and thus hold them in bodily fear. Come, now, Mrs. McMahon, make good your assertion, or else we fear that the public may begin to express a little criticism in that report also. What journalists have you "feed" and what have you declined to "fee!" Come, let's have the facts once.

Since the decision of the late Attorney-General against the sufficiency of the title to the Brick Church property, and the consequent abandonment of that property as the site for the Post-Office, the mass of citizens seem to have returned with renewed favor to the suggestion made long ago by THE TRIBUNE, that the Post-Office should be placed on the lower end of the Park, having Beekman street extended across to Park place. Here is ample room, at the very point of confluence for all the main streams of city travel, whether by care, stages, or on foot; room for a building as large as may be desirable, accessible on all sides. A movement of this kind, and also embracing an inquiry into the propriety of taking the Brick Church property into the Park and widening Nassau street through to Wall street, will probably be brought forward in the Board of Councilmen to-night, that being the body in which all matters aff-cting the disposal of city property or franchises must originate.

It is very generally suspected that the Mayor's plan for the relief of Broadway, by shutting up the basement and hewing the fronts of all the buildings to a plain face, and then cutting off six feet from each sidewalk, is really a covert design to get a railread through the street; and that extensive and well-arranged measures have been taken to accomplish this result. But the scheme, it appears was too strong, and his Honor's manager has already conceded that the stoops, railings and basement entrances must remain to the extent permitted by existing law-probably because it has been found that the ownership of a house implies the right of convenient and free access to the atreet. Still they insist upon cutting down the walk, removing the hydrants around the corners, and attaching the lamps to the building. This would be directly the opposite of relief. The sidewalks are now too parrow and an even width of twenty-five feet would be a great improvement. Widening the carriage-way as preposed, would call in a thousand more carts and wagers, and be the excuse for licensing more stages; while this crowd, with a reduction of the sidewalk. would materially depreciate the value of Broadway properly. It is a bad acheme at the best, and · normously expensive to boot.

It is said that Horsce Vernet, the French artist, is to receive two bondred thousand dollars for a able it may be made to paint battles than to fight them. Perhaps Sir. Vernet will select the scene of one of Gen. Scott's victories in Mexico as the subject of his picture. He could hardly find a more popular one. And underneath it let it be written how much was paid to the painter, and how much to the General.

But if our great heroes and commanders are permitted to live and die poor, we have a class of publie men who erjoy the opportunity to get even richer than the most distinguished French artists. We speak of the Governors of Western Territories. and their chances for speculating in the public lands. A gentleman who formerly occupied a position of this kind has recently been described by some Washington correspondent as deshing through Pennsylvaria avenue in a splendid equipage with livered servants; his name is Lewis Cass. When we read in the reports of the Sena'e proceedings that Mr Cass led the opposition to the payment of a paltry gratuity to Gen. Scott in a speech erincing only narrow ideas, we thought it a pity that there should be nothing better under his wig.

We regret to say that the great Inauguration ball in Washington, notwithstanding the able management of Mr. Rufus Choate, and the magnificent supper provided by Gautier, proved a failure-not indeed as to the shuffles, single and double, or the champagne-not as to the music and merrimentnot as to the good time generally of those who attended-but as to the amount of cash which the enterprising managers found in their pockets after all was over-after the lights were fled, and the garlands dead, and the banquet hall deserted. Report says that the thing came out something as the Post-Office Department usually does at the end of the fiscal year: and that there is a balance of \$3,000 on the wrong side of the account, which the Committee-men must now pay out of their own personal funds. Hallett's share will amount to more than he received for all his services in saving the Union when that confederacy was threatened by Anthony Burns. This is really too bad, and if it could have been foreseen should have been provided for in the appropriation bill; and even new we thick that Mr. Buchanan, who is a warm man, should put his hard into his pocket and relieve his champions from an embarrassment caused solely by their zeal in his behalf.

In June, 1855, Mr. J. B. Breckenridge and Mr. F. Leavenworth got into a quarrel at the Shakespeare Club in this city, and settled their differences only by a duel at Nisgara Falls. Mr. Breckenridge received a ball in the calf of the leg, but the wound was trifling. His opponent fared worse, Breckenridge's builet passing through one thigh, breaking the bone, and imbedding itself deeply in the other. Mr. Leavenworth has since recovered. Mr. Breckerridge went to New-Orleans and became connected editorially with The Courier. On Saturday he fought a duel with Mr. Nixon, editor of The Crescent, when he received precisely the same kind of a wound that he inflicted on Leavenworth, being, at the second fire, shot in both thighs.

Our Street Commissioner would seem to be laboring under a grave misapprehension as to his line of duty. It is the cleaning of the streets, not the cleaning out of the Treasury.

### THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 7, 1857.
Ex President Pierce signified to a deputation of Tenescens yesterday his intention to make a Southern

The new Cabinet Officers took their respective positions at room to day. The duties of heads of departments have been performed since the 4th of March by WASHINGTON, March 7, 1857.

Mr. Buchsnan called his Cabinet together at an early hour this merning, and they had quite a protracted session. They will meet every day, commencing on Monday next, until all the urgent business before them is disposed of. At 12 o'clock the new Secretaries re-ceived their portfolios, and commenced the duties in their respective departments. The old Secretaries intro-duced their chiefs and clerks, and made all proper explenations necessary.

Scoretary Dobbins detailed two of the largest United States steamships to assist in the duty of completing the

ccean telegraphic communication.

Ex President Pierce signified to a deputation of Ten-nesseers yesterday his intention to make a Southern

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 7, 1857. Judge McLean delivered his views in the Dred Scott see to-day, arguing that Slavery is limited to the range of the State where it is established by municipal law. If Congress deem slaves or free colored persons injurious to a Territory, they have the power to proibit them from becoming settlers therein.

The power to acquire territory carries the power to govern it. The master does not carry with him to the Cerritory the law of the State from which he removes hence the Missouri Compromise was constitutional, and the presumption is in favor of Freedom. Dred Scott and his family were free under the decisions for the ast twenty-eight years.

Judge Curtis dissented from the opinion of the ma ority of the Court, as delivered by Chief Justice Taney, and gave his reasons for the dissent. He maintained that pative-born colored persons can be citizens of States and of the United States; that Dred Scott and his family were free when they re turned to Mirsouri; that the power of Congress to make all reedful rules and regulations respecting the Territory was not, as the majority of the Court ex pressed, limited to Territory belonging to the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, but has been applied to five aubsequent acquisitions of and: that Congress has power to exclude Slavery from the Territories, baving established eight Territorial overnments without, and recognized Slavery in six, m the days of Washingt n to John Onincy Adams The opinions occupied five hours in delivery.

Judges Wayne, Grier, Campbell and Daniel had papers expressing their views on certain points of cinion of the Court, but did not read them. Adjourned till the time fixed by law.

## THE SENATORIAL ELECTION. POTEDAM, Friday, March 6-7 P. M. Potedem, the harner town, is true to her integrity.

Although having had a severe show storm all day she has given 500 majority for B. Usher.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON.
Boston. Saturday, March 7, 1857.

The imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston, for the wteck ending March 6, were as follows:

Dry Goods. \$130,479 [Inseed. 94,50]
From and Seel. 155 [14] Heing. 94,501
From and Seel. 155 [14] Heing. 296,295
Figur. 55 356 Other articles. 296,295
Sattpeter. 65 229 

THE LATE FIRE AT MOBILE.

THE LATE FIRE AT MOBULE.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last are received.

The fire at Mobile on Surday destroyed 2,000 bairs of cotton, vehed at \$224 000 on which there was incurance in Mobile efficie to the amount of \$150,000.

Tr. Kinne's tenaits will not reach here till Tuesday meretry. Preparations for giving them an honorable reception are being made on an enlarged scale. On Wedgreeds's they will be forwanted to Philadelpha.

DUEL BETWEEN EDITORS AT MOBILE. New Orleans, Saturday, March 7, 1857 Naw-Orleans, Saturday, March 7, 1857.
A duel took place at Mobile to-day, between Mr. Nixon, editor of The Crascent, and Mr. Brookenridge editor of The Crascent. At the second fire, Mr. Brookenridge was shot in both thighs; Mr. Nixon was not hurt. Mr. Breckenridge is the same gentleman who some time since fought with Mr. Leavenworth of Now-

York, at Niagara Falls. ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A PRISON AGENT.

Arsens, Saturday, March 7, 1837.

Two attempts were made yesterday, by convicts to hill the sgent of the State prison. One assault was made with a knife, and the other with a hammer. By the prompt interference of the keepers, no injury was done to the agent. Fears of further difficulty are entertained. Twenty-seven convicts belonging to the same shop where the difficulty occurred are now confined in their cells.

A CHURCH BURNED AT CLEVELAND.

A CHURCH BURNED AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 7, 1837.

The First Preebyterian Church in this city was destroyed by fire at noon to day. It cost \$60,000, and was incured \$30,000 in companies here; in New-York, \$3,000 in the Lorillard and \$2,500 in the Corn Exchange; in Liverpool and London, \$3,000 in cook city; in Philadelphia, \$2,000 in the Irving, \$2,500 in the Merchants and \$5,000 in the Atus, and the balance in Western Companies.

A DEFAULTING TREASURER.
St. Louis, March 7, 1857.
Adolph Nohl, Treasurer of the Mutual Savings Institution, has abscended with a portion of the funds of the Bank. The amount is yet unknown, but it is not considered to be large. DINNER TO MEXICAN NAVAL OFFICERS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

Baltimons, March 7, 1887.

The citizens of Mobile gave a dinner to the officers of the Mexican war steamer Guerrero on Wadnesday

From Our Own Reporter. At many, Saturday, March 7, 1857. SENATE not in section.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Sixteen, reported the following bills, which were ordered to a third reading:

To smend the Charter of the Long Island Railroad

Company.
To amend the Suffolk, Queens and Kings Highway

Mr. LACY said there was no more worthy institution in this State than this; and it deserved all that could be done for it by the Legislature. He moved to lay the bill in question on the table, to give the House time to

bill in question on the table, to give the House time to examine it. Agreed to.

The recidus of the report was agreed to.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY, to establish fire limits, &c., in the Esstern district of Brooklyn. [Committee of 16.

Mr. PRENDERGAST, to amend the charter of the

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, to amend the charter of the New York Agricultural College, Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, to authorize the laying out parks, &c., in the Eastern district of Brooklyn, Also, to close part of a street in Brooklyn. Also, to extend Second avenue in the City of Brook-

lyn. Committee of 16.

Also, in relation to taxes and assessments in the City

Also, in relation to taxes and assessments in the City of Brooklyn. Committee of 16.

THE CASE OF JUDGE WATSON.

Mr. FOOT said the House would remember that the Judiciary Committee were, some days ago, directed to ir quire into the canses of delay is the administration of justice in the Hild and VIIIth Districts. In regard to the VIIIth District, no action is necessary; and they have ensurances that no action would, probably, be necessary for the Hild District. Nevertheless, the Committee deem it necessary to ask the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a copy of the above report, and a certified copy of the resolution, be forthwith served on Judge Watson, by having a copy at his residence in Cashill, and that this Heave-will, on Wednesday, the 25th day of March, inst., at 12 ocioe to the contract of t

copy of the resolution, be forthwith served on Judge Watson, or having a copy at his residence in Catalill, and that this House the Cow of March, inst. at 12 o'clock it noon, proceed to consider said report, and take action thereon, inder Art. 6. Sec. 11 of the Constitution.

at noon, proceed to consider said report, and take action thereos, under Art. 6, Sec. 11 of the Constitution.

The resolution was adopted. The report referred to was retained in the hands of the Committee, to be served upon Judge Watson.

Mr. SHERMAN—To provide more effectually against the spread of pestilential diseases.

Mr. VARNUM made a written report submitting for the consideration of the House the bill appropriating \$25,000 to the Rochester University. The Committee speak highly of the institution, but cannot discover where the funds are to be had. They leave the bill with the House.

Also, fig the consideration of the House, the bill with the House.

Also, for the consideration of the House, the bill appropriating \$20,000 to the St. Lawrence University.

Mr. J. J. OWEN—Conferring additional powers on marchals and constables in regard to the collection of militia fines. Committee of sixteen.

The CHAIR named the following Select Committee on the disturbance in the House last evening: Messes. Leavenworth, Rose, Scott, Policy and Mutchinson.

[This disturbance orignated in the Sergeant-at-Arms attempting to put a person out of the cloak-room, when a reporter interfered. It did not amount to much, though of course it was a breach of privilege and deceaned.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY, for a new County from Scheharie, Montgomery and Otsego, to be called Willett.
Mr. SLUYTER, in relation to the Police Department

of Brooklyn.
THIRD READING OF BILLS. Relative to oyster planting of Bills.

Relative to oyster planting in the town of Islip, and the fisheries of Great S at Bay. Passed.

To incorporate the People's Steam Ferry Company. Sent to the Committee of the Whole. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. VARNUM, to authorize the new issue of lost State Bonds, &c.
Also, to found a Woman's Hospital and to repeal the

Also, to both a Woman's respect and to the Charter of the Lying in Hespital.

Also, to assist and encourage emigration to Liberia.

Mr. KING, to extend the time for the completion of the Pitteburch and Buffalo Railroad.

Mr. GLOVFR, to incorporate the Provident Fund Society of the City of New York.

Mr. JOHN J. KEHLEY to ameed the Revised Statutes in relation to proceedings for collection of demands

area in relation to proceedings for collection of demands against shirs and vessels.

Mr. SLUYTER, to amend the act simplifying the collection of arrears for Croton water.

collection of arrears for Croton water.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. THOMPSON called up the joint resolution for a
Select Committee to meet a like Committee from the
New Jeney Legislature to inquire into matters affecting
the health and commerce of the two States.

Mr. THOMPSON moved to amend, so as to substi-tute the Commissioners appointed to select a site for the proposed new Quarantine. Agreed to. Mr. LEAVENWORTH'S resolution of inquiry on the Metropolitan and Exchange Banks was passed.

Before acting upon the resolution, the House adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday.

CONGRESSIONAL MANNERS .- On Saturday morning a

centleman and his wife took seats together in the Northern cars at Washington, but the gentleman was obliged to leave for a moment to look after his baggage. On his return, he found the Hon. Albert Rust of Atkaneas sitting to his seat, to whom he explained that seat, and that it was his wife who occupied the place beside him. Mr. Rust refund to leave. The gentle men persisted urgently in claiming his seat, when the Hon Member rose, and drew his bowie knife. A fight seemed inevitable, but the general feeling manifested itself so strongly against Rust that he put up bis knife and agreed to leave the sear, if permitted to retire with the honors of war. The lady was so frightened that she was barely saved from fainting. Rust left the cars at the Relay House, and went West.

CHICAGO, at her last three Elections, voted as

March, "6-Mayor Sherman, 122 Dyer, 5712 Nov. '56-President-Fremont, 122 Dyer, 129 March, '77-Mayor Westworth, 1931 Garset, 244 Wentworth's majority, 123

-The Republican candidates for Treasurer, C Feetor, Attorney, Surveyor and Police Clerk, have all larger majorities than Wentworth. Locally, the Republican carry aix of the ten Wards.

-There was revere fighting at one of the polis, mainly between the frish and Dutch. The Irish seem to have been the appresions. Several Dutchmen are dangerously hert. EDWARD EVERETT is to lecture on WASHINGTON at

mest eminent citizens. Tickets \$1 each, torthe house. of the Washington Mosumest. ACTOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR-By and with the advice

Albany on the 17th inst, at the invitation of all the

and consent of the Senate -Commi money to locate Quarters Senton - Opungs Hair of Brooklyn, Esbect Beneza of New York and Obuttit Bowne of States Island